Contents

Notation (for Chapter 10)			vii	
Foreword				
The	х			
1	Introdu	ction	1	
1.1	From bla	2		
1.2	The imp	3		
1.3	Building	design process and the RIBA stages	4	
1.4	How to	use this book	5	
1.5	One hur	ndred years of design experience	7	
2	How to	8		
2.1	Why do	Why do engineers need good ideas?		
	2.1.1	Four principles for idea generation	8	
2.2	Tools fo	r idea generation	10	
	2.2.1	What information do we need to have ideas?	10	
2.3	The imp	ortance of divergent thinking	14	
2.4	Unlockir	ng your subconscious	16	
2.5	Ideas th	rough conversation	17	
2.6	Iterative	creative thinking	18	
2.7	Conclus	ion	20	
2.8	Practica	1	21	
3	Sketchi	ng	23	
3.1	The imp	23		
3.2	Types o	f sketching	24	
	3.2.1	Concept sketches	24	
	3.2.2	Sketching in meetings (coordination sketches)	24	
	3.2.3	Sequence assumed in design (sketches for the contractor)	25	
	3.2.4	On-site sketching	26	
	3.2.5	Details sketching	27	
	3.2.6	Sketching for reports/competition work	27	
	3.2.7	Sketching to solve a problem	29	
	3.2.8	Sketching from other disciplines	29	
	3.2.9	Create a drawing habit	29	
3.3	Tools fo	31		
	3.3.1	Paper and pencil	32	
	3.3.2	Line types	32	
	3.3.3	Hatch	34	
	3.3.4	Touchscreen and stylus	35	

3.4	Top tips	and practical guide to drawing	35
	3.4.1	Top tips	35
3.5	Interviev	37	
3.6	Worksho	40	
3.7		I: 100 things to draw in one minute	41
3.8	Books a	and websites for further information and inspiration	42
4	Commu	inication	43
4.1	Learn to	44	
4.2	Hitting t	45	
4.3	Emails		47
4.4	Minutes		48
4.5	Connec	t	48
4.6	Listen		49
4.7	Feedbad		50
4.8	00	ted further reading	50
5	Develop	ping the brief — "You want me to design what?"	52
5.1	What is	53	
	5.1.1	Project outcomes	54
	5.1.2	Sustainability outcomes	54
	5.1.3	Quality aspirations	56
	5.1.4	Spatial requirements	56
	5.1.5	Develop the initial project brief	56
5.2	Beyond	57	
	5.2.1	Project budget	57
	5.2.2	Other considerations	58
	5.2.3	Undertake feasibility studies $-$ 'The importance of playing'	58
5.3	When m	night you need to develop a brief?	59
5.4	Brief de	60	
5.5	Using th	ne brief to select the solution	62
	5.5.1	Measuring the success of your solution	62
5.6	Having a	63	
	5.6.1	Six ill-defined and poorly articulated briefs which need developing	63
5.7	Brief de	velopment — an example	64
6	Questio	ons we must ask	68
6.1	What if?		68
	6.1.1	Materials	69
	6.1.2	Loads	70
	6.1.3	Other 'what if' questions	71
6.2	How mu	uch?	72
6.3	Where o	do we start?	72
7	Geotec	74	
7.1	Introduc	tion	74

7.2	Desk study			
	7.2.2	British Geological Survey (BGS) information	78	
	7.2.2	Planning Portal data	84	
	7.2.3	Other BGS data	84	
	7.2.4	Site visit/walkover survey	85	
7.3	Site analysis			
	7.3.1	Factors that can be used to zone sites for development	85	
7.4	Ground m	nodel and typical properties	86	
7.5	Substructure scheme design			
	7.5.1	Foundations – permissible bearing capacity for shallow foundations	86	
	7.5.2	Settlement for shallow foundations	89	
	7.5.3	Shallow foundation construction	91	
	7.5.4	Deep foundations (piles)	91	
	7.5.5	Retaining wall design	93	
	7.5.6	Dewatering	95	
	7.5.7	Infiltration drainage	95	
	7.5.8	Pavement design	95	
	7.5.9	Gas protection measures for radon, methane	96	
	7.5.10	Shrinkage/swelling	96	
	7.5.11	Contamination	96	
8	Developi	ng a concept	97	
8.1	The six ke	ey decisions you need to make simultaneously	97	
	8.1.1	Decision 1: Influence of ground conditions	97	
	8.1.2	Decision 2: Material selection	99	
	8.1.3	Decision 3: Structural system	103	
	8.1.4	Decision 4: Grids and structural layouts	106	
	8.1.5	Decision 5: Spans of floor and roof structures	110	
	8.1.6	Decision 6: On or off-site construction	114	
8.2	Structural	layouts	116	
8.3	Roofs —	where structural engineers get to have some fun!	120	
8.4	Movemen	t joints, lateral stability and robustness	123	
8.5	Foundatic	ons	123	
8.6	Practical e	examples	123	
9	Stability,	robustness and movement joints	124	
9.1	Lateral sta		124	
	9.1.1	Horizontal loads	125	
	9.1.2	Global design (preventing overturning and sliding)	127	
9.2		design (and when you can ignore it)	135	
9.3		esign and the pitfalls to be avoided	136	
9.4		ide to disproportionate collapse and when it needs to be considered	140	
10	Concept design calculations			
10.1	Introductio	-	142 142	
10.1			142	

10.2	Pre-calcu	Ilation checks – load paths and construction sequences	142
	10.2.1	Load paths	142
	10.2.2	Construction sequences	144
10.3	Empirical	design — does it look right?	145
10.4	Concept design calculations		
	10.4.1	Establishing the loads	154
	10.4.2	Determining the forces – approximate structural analysis	154
	10.4.3	Sizing the elements	158
	10.4.4	Typical elements	160
10.5	Documer	nting the calculations	187
10.6	Checking	the calculations	188
10.7	Next step	DS	189
11	Practica	l examples of three generic building types - with two potential solutions for each	191
11.1	Introduct	ion and design philosophy	191
11.2	Ten-store	ey high office building, with open plan layout	192
11.3	30m spa	n single storey building, with open plan layout	215
11.4	Three-sto	prey residential building/apartment block, with cellular layout	233
11.5	Suggeste	ed reading	235
12	What to	produce at the end of the conceptual design process	236
12.1	Stage 2 report — the only output our client looks at		
	12.1.1	The importance of communicating the design to a different number of people	236
	12.1.2	How to make reports accessible and professional $-$ a 'style guide'	237
	12.1.3	Content - what's in and what's out?	240
12.2	Drawings		245
	12.2.1	BIM	246
	12.2.2	What to include	246
12.3	Cost pro	posal	248
12.4	Programme and 'information required schedule'		249
12.5	Specification		250
12.6	Scope of works		250
	References		251
	The front cover image		255